Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1807. [No. 2043.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO MAN* from 18 to 25 years of age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 19. d

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of Novemb next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
[illegible] casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquers, Teas and Groceries.
October 12. d

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port
25 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
25 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
WINES. TEAS.
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 31 d

☞ Removal.

Rea and Taylor, *Coach-Makers,*
RETURN their sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencing business in this town, and acquaint their friends and the public, that they have removed their manufactory to Fairfax street, opposite to Rickett's and Newton's brick buildings, in the large brick warehouse occupied by Janney and Irish, where they will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who shall favor them with their commands.
Those gentlemen who may have carriages to repair, may rest assured they shall be protected from sun-shine or rain, and not in any manner be disappointed.
REA & TAYLOR.
November 13. d2t eo8t 2aw4w

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner
SWAN,
Benjamin Spooner, Master; to the West-Indies; burthen 650 barrels. Apply to
E. JANNEY.
11th mo. 30th. d

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,
JOHN BARNES, Master;
Burthen eighteen hundred barrels or two hundred and sixty hogsheads.
Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.
Apply to
William Yeaton.
November 2, d.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years of age, a complete house servant.
Apply to the Printer.
December 8. d

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
Two *NEGRO MEN*, accustomed to plantation work, one other as a striker to a smith, one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to
John Gadsby.
November 24. d

☞ Table Beer.

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage to Victuals, may have it *fresh* and *good*, at *four pence halfpenny per quart*, by applying at the store of
Thomas Cruse,
Opposite the Alexandria Bank.
ALSO,
Ale at twelve and half cents, and Sweet Cider.
December 8. 1m

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Maring Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

Just Received,
Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNAMARA,
23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscovado Sugars—and
62 ditto second quality.
40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's wharf, in the house lately occupied by John G. Ladd.—Apply to
George Slacum.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story brick dwelling-house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-streets, with a good garden and stables, conveniently calculated for a small family, in a very pleasant situation. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to
George Slacum.
ALSO,
A part of the three story brick house where the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one of the best stands in this town. Apply as above.
November 26. dtf

This is to give Notice,
That the subscribers, of George-Town, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the orphan's court of Washington county, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *George Lee*, Esq. late of Washington county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of April next, they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under our hands the 26th day of October, 1807.
NICHOLAS LINGAN,
JNO. R. MAGRUDER, jun. } Ex'rs.
All those indebted to the estate are desired to make payment without delay.
N. L.
J. R. M. jun. } Ex'rs.
October 28. [Nov. 26] 2aw3w*

☞ PALMERS Packet will sail for Norfolk in a few days.
Dec. 14.

WANTED,
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston*.
APPLY TO
Lawrason and Fowle.
December 14. d

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, on a long credit,
That three story Brick House
situated on the south side of Prince-street, in the occupation of Mrs. Nickol's, between Fairfax and Water-streets. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. Marsteller.
December 10. dts

A valuable Mill Seat
For sale, the 21st instant, on the premises, about four miles from Alexandria, on the side of the turnpike road leading to Winchester, between the ford of Holmes's run and the trough hill.
THE fall of water as has been levelled by two different men, is made by one of them a little over and by the other something under thirty feet, is accommodated with four and one quarter acres of land for the buildings, &c. together with a sufficiency for the head and tail race and also for the dam.
The terms are—One fourth ready money, the remainder in equal payments of three, six, and nine months. A title will be made when all the payments are completed—This sale is authorised by a decree of the court of chancery of Virginia, and the title will be made by the subscriber in consequence thereof.
William Hartshorne,
Receiver of the effects of *John Sutton* and *John Mandeville*, under the order of the Chancellor of Virginia.
December 2. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES MUSCHETT, deceased:
About 10,000 dollars worth of
GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.
A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.
The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.
☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of JOHN M. MUSCHETT and Co. JAMES MUSCHETT, senior, and Co. and JOHN and CHARLES MUSCHETT and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by JOHN M. MUSCHETT, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.
All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.
John Linton,
Attorney in fact for JOHN M. MUSCHETT.
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] } dts.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*
TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.
A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to
James Patton.
June 22. 2awtf

☞ Mr. GENERIS has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN that his *BALL* will be on *Thursday* next, and will continue every fortnight.
December 15.

ESTRAY,
STRAYED or stolen from a lot near this town, a last spring HEIFER CALF, remarkable for a broad circle of white around the body, the other parts red and white—Whoever will safely deliver said Calf in Alexandria, to the Printer hereof, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward.
December 15. 3t

Public Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—
All the residue of
His Berry-Hill Estate,
Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.
The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.
GEORGE CARTER,
For FANNY LEE, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.
December 15. dts

John G. Ladd,
Has for sale, per quantity, at his warehouse on Prince-street wharf,
Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens, &c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety of fresh teas, [illegible] and New-England rum, Holland gin and French brandy of fine quality, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga, and Port wines, linseed, spermacaeti & tanners' oil, mould, tallow and spermacaeti candles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pickled salmon and beeves tongues, raisins in kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrapping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity of soal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000 weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Russia hemp, &c. &c.
December 15. d

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
TEAS: Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong
WINES: Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
RUM: Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

TO LET,
THE House and Lot, at present occupied by Mr. DANIEL M'LEOD Painter, next door to Paton and Butchers hard ware store on King-street. Equal to any stand in Alexandria, for a Grocery or Dry Goods, with convenient accommodations for a Family.
Inquire of
Joseph Smith.
Nov. 5. eo3tlaw

From the Richmond Enquirer.

TRIAL
OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

Motion for Commitment.

Examination of Evidence.

Thursday, *October* 8.

(continued)

[*Bruff's cross-examination concluded.*]

Mr. *M'Rea* Will you say whether you made a disclosure to the secretary at war, before the 8th of January, 1806? A I have said over and over, that I believe I had hinted suspicions of Wilkinson's measures in previous letters; but have not those letters with me. I did think that Wilkinson and Burr were connected and acting in concert, and under this impression remained in that country till 15th November, 1806, in order to counteract and oppose their attempts, and pull down their standard.

Mr. *McRae.* Did you write prior to the 8th of January, 1806? A I was in the habit of writing to Joseph H. Nicholson and other public characters. Q Had you written letters to them injuriously to general Wilkinson before the 8th of July, 1806? A My letters detailed Wilkinson's measures, which I considered suspicious and hostile to the interest of the U. S. and of Louisiana. I also stated that general Wilkinson appeared to consider me as a spy on his conduct, and had deprived me of all command and intercourse with the troops, and had prejudiced the officers against me. Q But had you written to any of the heads of departments prior to the 8th of January, 1806? A How often will you ask me this question? I have repeated over and over that I have not the correspondence with me. What do you wish me to say? I will repeat that my impressions are, that I gave the government hints before that time that Wilkinson's conduct was suspicious.

Mr. *Hay.* Did you think it was incumbent on you to state to the secretary at war your suspicions of the patriotism of general Wilkinson, if they had been well founded, and your ideas of the views of colonel Burr? A [illegible] equivocal. I expected it to happen every day.

Mr. *McRae.* Did you say the other day that the secretary at war had declared that general Wilkinson would be supported by the government? A I did. The secretary at war appeared angry and frowned when I denounced Wilkinson, and said he must and would be supported. Q At what time did judge Easton leave the territory for the seat of government? A I think in November, 1805. Mr. McRae. Did you not give Easton special letters of introduction to your friends? A I believe I did, or if I did not, I ought to have done so. He was then denouncing Burr and Wilkinson. Q Was that after you suspected him of treasonable designs? A It was after he mentioned the treasonable designs of Burr and Wilkinson. Q Did you not write to your friends, particularly recommending Easton? A I wrote to Mr. Robert White and general Samuel Smith, as to the state of the territory, and that judge Easton was persecuted by Wilkinson, and was united with us to penetrate and defeat their designs. Q As far back as November, 1805, was there a public denunciation? A I gave the conversations with judge Easton the day before yesterday. Q When did judge Easton swindle you. A My information was long since that conversation. Q Are you on terms of intimacy with him now? A No: at variance. We have an arbitration depending.

Captain Edmund Pendleton Gaines.

Mr. *McRae.* We wish captain Gaines to state the conversations of major Bruff as he came on to this place in the stage.

Captain *Gaines.* Sometime in the beginning of August, I passed in the mail stage from Alexandria to this place; and a little after day light of the first morning after we had left Alexandria, I found major Bruff and lieutenant Swearingen were passengers. They got into conversation about Burr's trial. I paid very little attention to it; for indeed I did not calculate ever being noticed again; but my [illegible] was at length excited by his saying that he was informed by Luther Martin, of Baltimore, that a subpœna was out [illegible] and hearing of it, he had come on voluntarily for the purpose of giving evidence against general Wilkinson. I remarked to him that as he had volunteered his services, it was presumable he had something of importance to communicate, and enquired what it was. He mentioned several things which he has already stated to the court; and among others a communication from judge Easton, in which he (Easton) observed that he had written a letter to a member of congress offering to prove general Wilkinson to be the project, or of Miranda's expedition. This appearing to be the principal evidence which he had to offer against general Wilkinson, I expressed my surprize that he should come for that purpose, as it could not be considered legal evidence. It appeared to me from the whole tenor of his conversation, that he considered himself injured by general Wilkinson, and spoke particularly of his arrest. He stated that general Wilkinson had done him a considerable injury; and that the communications which he had now to make would bear very heavily on the general, or would do him as great an injury.

Mr Hay Do you recollect any particular expressions? A The substance of the conversation was as I have already detailed it. That gen. Wilkinson had done him a serious injury in the case before the court martial, and now he would have it in his power to give evidence which would bear hard upon the general or do him as serious an injury.

(Examination to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, *November* 7.

DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non-importation law

CONTINUED.

Mr. Elliot said, if it were true that there did exist in our country a British party, it was a subject which ought to excite no inconsiderable alarm; but he had seen no reason for an apprehension of this kind. If there were in the country a British party possessing talents, property and influence, how unfortunate was our situation? If, said Mr. E. after the outrages which have been committed, by violations of our rights, and jurisdiction, there be a party ready to advocate that cause, we are unfortunate: If there be a British party, I hope it is the only foreign party in the country. But how was the question of a British or any other party now before them? A petition had been presented to the house and a motion made for its reference to a committee, to give it the only course which a petition ever took. Was there any reason why this petition should not be referred? It regarded an important subject, a national concern. Was it couched in insulting or disrespectful language? He was not in the house when it was read, but understood it was perfectly respectful. The emperor Napoleon, when opposed by Alexander, heading a column of 500,000 men, if a petition were offered to him by the meanest of his subjets, would at least smile on the petitioner and put the paper in his pocket. Whither were the house going? He was apprehensive that there were two cabalistic words, either of which were sufficient to silence a petitioner or a member. British party was one. Was a petition presented, and a motion made to refer it, some one rose and told them the petition ought not to be referred; it came from a British party. Was a motion, on the face of it unexceptionable, proposed, they were told the mover had no confidence in the executive, and must be voted down. No confidence in the executive! Vote him down! Were they to reject petitions because they expressed no confidence in the executive? He understood some allusion to be made in the petition to demands made by our government. In turning to the message of the president, he found no mention of such demands. After noticing the interdiction of our waters, the president says, "An armed vessel of the U. S. was dispatched with instructions to our ministers at London to call on that government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, &c." No intimation was given of the demand which was here mentioned being connected with any other demand. But did the petitioners intimate any thing which did not arise from the general understanding that this demand had been connected with other demands, regarding perhaps questions of still greater importance.—— Such was the general understanding of the country; he did not undertake to question the policy of such demands. He did not want confidence in the executive himself, but would not reject a petition because it did not express the same sentiment.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making an appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Crowninshield* said that there was some inconsistency in the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania: he had said gun boats would be useful with the aid of large vessels, and at the same time said that they were entirely useless in the mouths of rivers and deep waters. [Mr. Milnor explained that he had meant they would be useless when acting alone.]—— Mr. C. said he had formed a very different opinion indeed from that expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania with respect to gun boats. It was well known that no longer ago than the year before last, this government had employed eight or ten gun boats to assist in the attack on Tripoli; they all crossed the Atlantic in safety, except one boat. Although they did not come into the attack on Tripoli, because a peace was prematurely concluded, yet he himself had heard the late commodore Prebble say, that without them the squadron would not have been competent to have made an effectual assault on the city. These boats then kept the sea in very tempestuous weather, a fact which the dispatches from the commanding officer had announced. He believed that they would not at this time adopt a better mode of defence than that proposed by the bill. He should be very sorry to see the proposed number reduced, because he believed they would render important services, if at any time our ports or harbors should be attacked. These gun boats were not boats that would sink the moment they got into rough water; they were boats of 60 or 70 tons burden, which might navigate the globe with safety He spoke from experimental knowledge. The gentleman surely did not mean to say they could not swim in Mr. C's opinion there could be no better system of defence in aid of fortifications, than that proposed by the bill.

In regard to the expence, the sum necessary for gun boats, after striking out the number 88, would not be equal to the expence of one single frigate. He should not now discuss the subject of naval establishments, for it was not before the house; when it did come into consideration, he should take the liberty of saying something upon it.

Mr. C. said he thought he had understood the gentleman to have said, that if they had been in possession, of these gun boats at the time of the aggression, they would not have rendered any service to the country. Mr. C. differed with the gentleman totally; he thought if they had a few gun boats in the neighborhood of Norfolk, they would no longer see British armed vessels riding there with impunity; he conceived that gun boats could drive them out of our waters. He hoped the number would not be reduced; if the number were to be altered, it should be increased. If the gentleman had any proposition to make for building a large or small navy, he could bring it forward any time hereafter.

Mr Blount presumed the gentleman would admit as a certainty, that it was the duty of the house to provide effectual protection. The select committee having determined in their own mind, that the best system of defence would be composed by fortifications and gun boats, had enquired what number would be of use. The answer to this enquiry was already before the house: it was stated that the United States had already 69 gun boats that 257 were the whole number which might be usefully employed; consequently that 188 were wanting. If it were the object of gentlemen to afford a certain protection to the country, he hoped they would not hesitate to pass this bill. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania should be able, when the subject was properly before them, to prove to Mr B. that frigates or ships of war would add to the protection which might be afforded by fortifications and gun boats, he would vote with him for their construction. It would be time to discuss this when the subject was before them.—— He hoped the idea of the utility of a naval force would not induce gentlemen to withhold from the executive that force which they had signified as necessary for the protection of our ports and harbors. If any doubt were entertained by gentlemen who were not members of the last congress, there was a report which he held in his hand, made at a former session, containing the opinions of naval officers on the expediency or utility of these boats. The report was lengthy and he should not call for the reading of it, except gentlemen wished it. There was however, no necessity to demonstrate their utility, as no gentleman had attempted to show that they were not eminently and essentially useful as one species of defence.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

LONDON, *October* 31.

According to letters received from our squadron off Rochefort, 7000 French troops marched on the 10th through Lerrel for Portugal—We have had accounts from Bilboa, of the 15th which stated that the French had not yet broken up from Bayonne.

Another expedition is reported to be in contemplation, the command of which is to be given to sir Sydney Smith. It could not be better bestowed. Several transports have been taken up by government within these few days, and the return of the expedition from Zealand will afford ministers an ample supply both of men and ships.

Mr. Rose leaves London this day for Portsmouth, where he is to embark on board the Statira, which is in perfect readiness for his reception.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

The case of the Orion, American ship and cargo, bound from the Baltic to America, detained by a Plymouth privateer, was argued on Wednesday. The judge expressed his indignation at the conduct of the captain of the privateer, in bringing in the vessel without the least shadow of ground for seizure, and took the opportunity of animadverting severely upon the conduct lately proceeded upon by the privateers. The captor was cast in costs and damages.

November 2.

The distribution of the British naval force up to this date is as follows:—At sea, one hundred ships of the line, eleven from 50 to 44 guns; 141 frigates; 175 sloops, &c. and 175 gun brigs and smaller vessels—making a total of 602 ships of war, which, added to those in commission and under repair, including guard ships, give 146 sail of the line; 21 from 50 to 44 guns; 180 frigates; 219 sloops, and 224 gun brigs, &c.—making a total of 790 ships of war. Exclusive of these there are 44 sail of the line building, and 47 in ordinary, forming the proud, the unparalleled aggregate of 235 sail of the line, independent of the Danish fleet.

His majesty's ship Narcissus is arrived in the channel, with a fleet under convoy, from Oporto, which place it left on the 15th inst. having on board most of the English factory, being warned by the Prince Regent to leave the country, in consequence of French troops being daily expected to march in. Had the royal family sailed for the Brazils, on the 7th or 8th, it must have been known at Oporto by the 15th.

Mr. Warke, the consul, is said to be on board the fleet.

The Lavina frigate remained at Oporto to convoy the remaining fleet, which are to bring the gentlemen and the remaining property.

The fleet, which is expected to-morrow, brings 1,400 pipes of wine.

Mr. Rose, Mr. Canning's private secretary, is gone down to Yarmouth, upon a mission to Louis the XVIIIth.

The Edinburgh paper of Thursday, says: "Yesterday the Lord Provost received, by a king's messenger, a letter from the secretary of state, informing that his majesty had given permission to the count de Lille, his family and suite, to occupy the apartments in Holyrood House, which were formerly inhabited by his royal highness Monsieur, and desiring his royal highness to cause the necessary arrangements to be made.

Upon the subject of the arrival of Lewis the XVIIIth in this country, the following statement has been published in a respectable morning paper:

"From what cause the circumstances arose we cannot pretend to say, but certain it is, that, notwithstanding the statements in the foreign journals of the intention of Louis the XVIIIth, to visit this country, our government, so far from having received any advice of such an intention on the part of his Christian Majesty, had every reason to conclude from the information transmitted to them upon the subject, that the reports in the foreign papers altogether unfounded; nor was it until the middle of last week that any intimation whatever was received of the resolution taken by that illustrious prince to come to this country; and even then the communication was received only through an indirect channel. On this information, however, so desirous were his majesty and his ministers to afford every accommodation, and shew all due attention to the illustrious stranger, that an express was instantly sent off to Edinburgh with orders for the necessary preparations to be made for his reception at Holyrood House; and as he was then hourly expected to reach our shores, expresses were at the same time sent off to every port at which it was likely he might touch, with instructions from the Swedish ambassador to the captain of the Swedish frigate Freya, in which the prince came from Gottenburgh, to proceed to Leith, there to land his royal passenger, where all due attention would be paid to him, and where proper persons would be in waiting to conduct him to the palace of Holyrood House. On the arri-

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of the Freya at Yarmouth, so far from any
ndecorous proceeding having taken place, the
nstructions of the Swedish ambassador were
ent on board; but the illustrious prince, on
eing informed of his destined residence, and
hat it was provided for him as a safe and hos-
itable assylum, refused to proceed thither, ob-
erving that he wanted no assylum; that, con-
rary to report, it was not necessity that had
nduced him to come to this country; that he
ad a safe assylum in the Russian territory,
here he had left his wife and niece; that
bject of his journey was of a nature pure-
y political and immediately concerned his in-
erest as king of France; and that rather than
o to Scotland and be treated otherwise than
s a sovereign claiming the aid of Britain to
ecover the sceptre of France he would return
o Russia.

Saturday dispatches were received in town
or Mr. Munroe, brought by a gentleman who
anded at Dover, from an American vessel on
Friday; but the ambassador having left town
n Friday evening to embark, they were sent
fter him.

NEW-BEDFORD, *Dec.* 4.

The brig Orozimbo, of this port, with
cargo of oil and ashes, arrived at An-
werp (the place of her destination) on the
1 of Sept. after being sent into Ply-
outh by a British cruizer, whence she
as released, after a detention of 8 days,
with paying 20l. sterl. The consignees
eing a French house of respectability,
pplied to the collector for permission to
and the cargo, which, although contrary
o the Imperial decree, he admitted; tak-
ng it under his inspection until the papers
ere sent for and a representation was
ade at Paris of the circumstances at
ending the brig and cargo: When to the
ortification of the consignees, and great
njury to the owners of the property, they
eceived an order to put the cargo on board
mmediately, and depart with the vessel!
The emperor having decreed that all ves-
els that have been in a British port or road,
rom whatever cause, shall be excluded
rom France. In this dilemma, the con-
ignees were wholly at a loss what to do
with the property, or what place to direct
he vessel.

The letter which contains the above in-
ormation, mentions there being another
essel in the same situation as the Oro-
imbo (which vessel is not named) and
hat probably many more would soon be
n the same predicament, assigning this
eason, that the British now make it a
ule to capture every vessel they meet with.
The letter is dated Antwerp, September
4, 1807.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14.

Expedition against Manilla.—We have
been favored with an extract of a letter
rom Batavia, dated July 25 h, 1807, to a
gentleman in this city, stating that dispatch-
es had been received from the government
at Batavia from Temar, of a large fleet
of 60 sail of British men of war and trans-
ports, with 20,000 land forces on board,
having passed by, supposed to be intended
against the island of Manilla. The fleet
was fitted out at Bengal and Calcutta.

French interference with Seamen.

Four seamen, who had regular protec-
ions, from New Orleans, as citizens of
hat territory, having entered on board the
American ship Fortune, captain Lister, at
Philadelphia, on their arrival at the city
f Santo Domingo, deserted from the
hip, thereby leaving her in distress, and
pplied to gen. Ferrand to release them
rom their service and engagements—On
which captain Lister laid their protections
before the general, and requested that they
might be delivered up. But Mr. Ferrand,
regardless of these circumstances, order
ed the captain to pay their wages, to de-
iver their clothing, and, against the re-
monstrances of the captain, *on the plea that
hey were Frenchmen*, compelled him to
ischarge them!

Spanish interference with Seamen

[The following article is republished
om the Register of Tuesday last.]

Captain Bacon of the brig Eliza, arrived
this port from the Havanna, has report
at the custom-house, shat one of his
men was impressed at the Havanna by
e guard-boat, *on the plea that he was a
enniard.*

BALTIMORE, December 13.

rrived, Swedish schooner Juliana, Hats-
11 days from Port-au-Prince Left there
Russian ship Maria, from Philadelphia;
ish schooner Rosecanap, Pickle, from
artholomews, and 4 British ships. Spoke
bay schooner Nymph, from Guada-
e.

e brig Eliza and Sarah, Wilson, from
, for Baltimore, has put into Charles-
with the loss of her foremast.

The brig Betsey and Peggy, from Trinidad, for Baltimore, was abandoned by the crew at sea, who have arrived at New-London.

Arrived, schooner Messenger White, 12 days from Havanna.

Left schooner Nonpareil, Quinney, from Baltimore, arrived the day before. The sch'r William Wilson sailed for Baltimore 9 days before. Dec. 6, in lat 33 1-2, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. in which he lost his bowsprit and foretopmast.

The sch'r Fly, from Halifax is aground on the Bodkin Knowles.

The Danish sch'r Von Scal from cape Francois is in the river.

Also, snow Paragon, Eveleth, 10 days from Havanna.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

COMMUNICATION.

PEACE FOR THE PRESENT.

WE observe in a report made to Congress by the Secretary of the Navy a few days ago, and which has been received and acted upon by the representatives of the people, that the great question of peace or war cannot be decided on for the present—The Secretary reports that the Constitution, "meaning the U. States" requires inconsiderable repair therefore the present repairers may soon be dismissed—he also says the President and Congress require *considerable* repairs. Now, as it is generally understood that the President is to be laid up in dry dock, after the next year, and is not to be repaired for another voyage, we humbly conceive that there is no other mode of repairing the Congress, but by distributing her timbers and making an entire new selection of the best materials the country will afford, and those materials put together before the great question of peace or war can be decided.

Captain Evans, in the ship Jane, arrived in Hampton Roads from Rotterdam, which place he left the 23d of October, brings no news—he says that an embargo was expected in Holland, in consequence of which the American consul had advised the masters of American vessels to hasten their departure. No reason was assigned for the expectation.

A London paper of November 2, observes that "Denmark having declared war against Great Britain, her West India islands have now become a legitimate object of attack, and rumor states that government have actually sent out orders for that purpose" It would be well for our merchants to bear this in mind.

King's proclamation.—On this very interesting official paper we shall make but two observations.

First.—The question which has been so much discussed in our newspapers, viz: "*whether a ship of war shall search another ship of war; when the respective sovereigns are at peace,*" is here settled. All such pretentions is now by inevitable inference, renounced by the English government.

Second.—The right being denied any British sailor to become naturalized in any foreign country, we conceive that Great Britain ought, in consistency, to repeal those laws of her own, which hold, out temptations to foreign sailors, to enter into her service, by promising them naturalization after two years of good behavior in her navy. *(N. Y. Ev. Post.)*

Virginia Legislature.

On Thursday last, Mr. Gholston introduced the following Resolutions into the house of delegates, with several very appropriate observations:

Resolved, That the senators in congress from this state be instructed, and the representatives therefrom requested to use their best endeavors in procuring the following amendments to the Constitution of the U. S. to wit:

1st. That the judges of the supreme, district, and inferior courts of the U. States and their territories, may be removed from office by the vote of the house of representatives, and the senate of the U. S. in congress assembled; two-thirds of the members of each house concurring therein.

2d. That the senators in the congress of the U. S. may be removed from office by the vote of two-thirds of all the members present of the respective state legislatures, by which the said senators have been or may be appointed.

Mr. *Murdaugh* moved the postponement of these resolutions to the 31st of March.

This motion occasioned considerable debate, and on taking the question was lost, Ayes 23, Noes 141.

It was then referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday the 21st inst.

Mr. *Smyth* (of Wythe) begged leave to call the attention of the house to a subject of importance. It appeared to him that the informal war which already existed between this country and Great Britain must very soon become a war in form.—We have been informed by the public prints that the British court have declared that if the non-importation act goes into operation, it will be considered by that court as a delaration of war on our part. This information appears to be credited by the members of congress. A gentleman has said on the floor of the house of representatives that the British nation has said to us, "if you persist in this law, we "consider it a declaration of war." May we not therefore (said Mr. S) presume that the British cruizers on our coast have provisional instructions to seize our vessels, if the law in question is not repealed or suspended? Congress will not and ought not to do either. We may therefore expect open war to commence immediately after Monday next.

Under these circumstances ought we to remain inactive, and rely for the protection of this state entirely on the government of the U. S. or ought we to add to the means congress may provide, others in our power to give to this state still greater security? It appeared to him that the state legislatures were at liberty, after the general government have made such provision for the defence of a state as may seem reasonable, to make farther provision for the same object. The constitution of the U. S. says, "no state shall without "the consent of congress, keep troops, or "ships of war in time of peace" The practice of this state agrees with the principles contended for. Several companies were formerly raised and kept in the pay of this state for the protection of the western frontier. The general government bore such part of the expence as seemed reasonable, and this state defrayed the balance. It appears (Mr. S. said) that the general government contemplated to provide 60 gun boats for the protection of the harbour of Norfolk, and this may be a reasonable proportion of the means of defence they are about to provide. But if this house think it insufficient let us add to it so as to make it ample. He moved that the house come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what provision is necessary to be made for the defence of the eastern frontier of this commonwealth, in addition to the provision made for that purpose by the government of the U. S. & that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was agreed to, and was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs, Smith (Wythe), Murdaugh, Holt, Baytop, Foushee, Riddick, B. Harrison (P. George), Mercer and Semple.

On the 30th ult. were presented to George Clymer, esq. and Dr. Benjamin Rush, as surviving members of the Congress that declared the Independence of America, fine impressions of the Medal struck in Philadelphia, in commemoration of this splendid event:—OBVERSE, a head of Benjamin Franklin, taken from Houdon's bust. Inscription, "*Lightning Averted; Tyranny Repelled.*"—REVERSE, The Americaa Beaver, nibbling at the Overshadowing Oak of British Power, on the Wessern Continent. Date 1773.

FOR SALE,
The Schooner
ADVENTURE,
As she came from Sea.
On a credit of six and nine months, for approved notes.

If not disposed of at private sale before Saturday next, she will then be positively sold at auction at 12 o'clock of that day.

Inquire of
GEORGE TAYLOR, or
M'KNIGHT & STEWART.

Dec. 16.

BALTIMORE
Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the manufactory a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 penny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also, Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from iron of the best quality and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore. They also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very hort notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 5] eo191

LOST,

A *GOLD BREAST-PIN*, marked W. H. P. set with a *Cornelian*.—The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the Printer.

December 16. 3t

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria.

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*

Dec. 16. eote.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE, drawn by Allen and Francis Dodge, of George-Town, in favor of the subscribers, for $295 84 cents, and by us endorsed, dated 14th December, payable in sixty days, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria.—As payment has been stopped it can be of no use to the finder, who is requested to leave it at the store of

Nevett & Baden.

Dec. 16. 3t

FOR SALE,

21 Shares in the Bank of Potomac.

Also, in fee simple,

One Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, opposite the residence of *Jonah Thompson*, Esq. 35 and half feet front, 123 feet 5 inches deep, on which is erected a two story Frame House 24 and half by 18 feet, and a back building 14 and half by 40 feet, with a good cellar under the whole—One Lot on the east side of Fairfax-street, 27 feet 9 inches front, 96 feet deep, with a cellar sunk on the front.

Also, on Ground Rent, or Fee-simple,

One Lot on the north side Queen-street, near the intersection of Queen & Water-streets, 23 feet front, 88 and half feet deep, on which is erected a neat frame house 20 by 16 feet, 1½ story, with a porch, and back building 12 by 27 feet, and a good dry cellar under the whole—One other Lot adjoining, the same dimensions, with a 3 feet alley between, with a small house, cellar and kitchen.

The above property will be sold on modenate terms—one-fifth of the purchase money will be required, and the balance on a liberal credit.

ALSO,

90 perches Stone, fuitable for cellar walls.

Hugh Carolin.

December 16. 3t

One Cent *Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber on 10th of Dec. 1806. *Amos Mitchell* an apprentice to the carpenters trade—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice—The above reward will be given for bringing him home, but no further charges.

Hugh Carolin.

December 16. 3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *Robert Halley* hath by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the suits of Jacob Ish, assignee of Davey & Mills, Jacob Ish, assignee of Rich. and Wm. P. Richardson, and Elisha Jewel & being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said *Robert Halley*, that on Saturday the 19th day of the present month between the hours of nine and three o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said *Robert Halley*, and a trustee appointed agreably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 16th day of Dec. 1807.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 16. 3t.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

June 1. eo

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

LAST Thursday was stolen or taken out of the British minister's entry a new drab colored Surtout, with buttons of the same cloth, and silk lining in the sleeves. Any body that brings the said surtout to the British minister's house, will receive the above mentioned reward.

Washington City, December 11. d2w

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Fairfax, will be exposed to public sale, for cash, on the 15th day of January next, on the premises—

Two tracts of Land, with the

appurtenances, containing together about sixteen hundrrd and seventy acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum of about two hundred pounds;—which said tracts are situated in the county of Fairfax, and are parts of what is commonly called the *Ravensworth Tract of Land.*—One of these tracts is in the possession of Augustine J. Smith, Esq. and is the tract on which he at present resides—the other is in the possession of Doctor Henry Rose.

The lands will be sold in lots which will be designated on the day of sale, and the sum to be then raised will also be precisely stated. The meeting of the Commissioners will be at the upper Turnpike Gate upon the turnpike road, about 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Wm. Payne,
Wm. Dencale,
Geo. Summers,
Thomson Mason,
Rich'd. M. Scott.

Dec. 8. ts

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes
Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin, } *TEAS,*
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb Nutmegs,
60 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov. 28 d

LANDING

From the schooner Freigher, captain Thomas, from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls. New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides soal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,
20 casks cheese,
20 boxes chocolate.

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersbug clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red soal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hhds. New England rum,
200 boxes brown soap,
60 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havanna sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South-Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

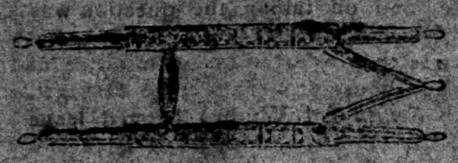
A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

November 23.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesal and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December next, WILL BE SOLD *at public sale, on the premises, that pleasant seat—*

PROSPECT HILL,

the late residence of *John Gibson*, esq. deceased. Containing about one hundred and seventy acres of LAND; the greater part under good inclosures, with a large, handsome, and commodious dwelling-house, and every necessary outhouse in good order—convenient and well finished stables—a young apple orchard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very healthy—and commands a delightful prospect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed any gentleman wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be *six months credit*, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,
James Reid,
Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16. eots

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

GRAND LOTTERY,

BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly of the state of Maryland, the scheme of which is the most brilliant ever offered to the citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large number of other good prizes,

1 prize	of	30,000 dollars.
1 do.	of	15,000
3 do.	of	10,000
2 do.	of	5,000
8 do.	of	1,500
7 do.	of	1,000

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are actually sold to a company of gentlemen, in N. York, to whom the Managers have obligated themselves to commence the drawing in the city of Baltimore, *On THURSDAY the 31st day of DECEMBER next*, and to draw 300 tickets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a variety of numbers and very rapidly, at *TEN DOLLARS and a HALF* each, for a short time at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly Fortunate LOTTERY-OFFICE, corner of MARKET and CHARLES-STREETS,

BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above Lottery, together with an assurance from the Managers that it will positively commence drawing on the 31st day of December next, have been a sufficient inducement for the subscribers to come to the city of Baltimore for the express purpose of facilitating the sale of the tickets.

G. and R. Waite.

☞ One of the above firm will personally attend the drawing daily, to take down the numbers correctly, as will also one of their clerks.

The next New York *Lottery* will not commence drawing till April next—tickets of which lottery may be had at Waite's offices, No. 64 and No. 38, Maiden Lane New-York.

*** Distant adventurers, accompanying their orders with bank notes of any description to either of Waites offices, in New-York or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them of their success. All prizes sold by G. and R. Waite, will be paid by them.

†‡† Tickets in the above lottery are to be had at J. MARCH's book-store, George-Town, where the prize list will be regularly received.

October 13. 3taw2m

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cottom and Stewart.

Printing in all its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

MR. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. co

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December next, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

AN elegant *SQUARE OF GROUND*, situate adjoining the Spring Garden and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale will be one third in four months, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in 12 months.

Beale Howard.

November 19. cots

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 50, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23. 2aw1mt

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of initiatory books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years by persons of distinguished abilities and sanctioned with their names, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared one introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyche, Dilworth and Fenning. The superstructure has been attended to with sedulous care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most taste less and ignorant workmen. The consequence has frequently been, as might be expected from such a procedure: the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not stoop to an occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spelling Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be disgraceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men of rank in literature have benefitted the public by similar productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read: it is in vain that the sublimest discoveries are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than many seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow tinctured with the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Barbauld, a Jaffray, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual for early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and in consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate their labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the pupil, than the dry insanity of such books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom British youth are under singular obligations for furnishing them with many valuable opportunities of improvement) when he earnestly prefixed this work on the Instructor's attention "That a Spelling Book frequently constitutes the whole library of a poor child, unless when charity puts a bible into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the price will permit." The compilation has been formed strictly on this principle.

ROBERT GRAY,

Bookseller, in King-street, Alexandria,

Has just received for sale, a large supply of

FAMILY BIBLES.

Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags. *Apply as above.*

Nov. 27. 3taw1m

Robert Gray,

Bookseller, King-street, Alexandria, has lately received for sale the following Articles.

Reeves's water colors, in boxes, containing from six to eighteen colors; ladies' japan dressing cases; japan ink-chests; durable ink for marking linen; superfine warranted black lead pencils; pounce and pounce boxes, camels' hair pencils for drawing; superfine red sealing wax; indian ink; parchment; violin strings, bows and bridges; German flutes; one well finished clarinet; one hautboy; instructions for flute and violin; tooth powder and brushes; red military feathers; black do. with red tops; pocket thermometers; mathematical instruments; writing and wrapping paper; quills; wafers; bonnet boards; fullers' press boards, &c. &c.

Also the following late Publications

Warren's American revolution, 3 vols. oct.
Mease's geological view of the U. States.
Mrs. Opie's simple tales, 2 vols. 12 mo. boards.
Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson
Margaretta, by a young lady of Philadel
Domestic Cookery; Murphy's life of Garrick; Steuben's military discipline; Azuni's maritime law; pieces of Irish history, by W. J. Mac Nevan, &c.

For sale by the dozen,

School bibles and testaments; Scott's lessons; Murray's English reader: introduction to reading; Columbian orator; looking-glass for the mind; Philadelphia latin grammars; school dictionaries assorted; spelling-books; primers; slates; playing and message cards; ink-powder; bonnet boards, &c. &c.

ON HAND,

A large stock of ready-made blank books of various sizes; blank account books ruled and bound to any given pattern, at a short notice. October 5.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,

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An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

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Sherry
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Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
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70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
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Gunpowder
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Hyson
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Hyson-Skin and
Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*
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Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
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Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to trebie sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
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